

VOL. XXX.—NO. 323.

COUNTRY ABOUT HELENA.

Growth, Resources and Industries of the Country Around the Capital.

The Towns Tributary to Helena That Are Rarely Heralded and Sung.

The Mines, Mills, Smelters, Quarries, Farms and Ranches That Go to Make Up the County's Wealth.

An immense and valuable stretch of territory surrounds Helena of which but little is heard, and within the boundary lines of Lewis and Clark county are a number of towns of growing importance. Principle among these is the town of Marysville. It is there the great Drum Lumber mine, the property of the Montana company (limited) is situated and which has up to date paid in dividends \$2,355,285. Two quartz mills are kept going to the music of the stamps night and day, and recent reports from the mine show no reason why they should not keep up their music for the next twenty years. This company gives employment to a small army of men who, with their families constitute the prosperous and busy burg of Marysville, a town of about 1,500 people, all happy and contented. They have good schools, churches and business houses and equally enjoy the social side of life with their neighbors of the capital. Not only Marysville got the great Drum Lumber mine, but it has a base ball team of which it is equally as proud. Their club proved the champions of 1889 in the northwest and had a succession of victories from Montana to Portland.

Another suburb of importance is East Helena, situated six miles east of the city. This little town is the outgrowth of the largest smelter enterprise in Montana east of the Rocky mountains. The Helena & Livingston company's smelter represents an investment of about half a million dollars and furnishes employment to about 400 men directly and indirectly. A town of 1,000 people is supported by this industry. East Helena is situated near the boundary line of Jefferson county, and is one of the prettiest sites in the county for a town. During the year a large number of business houses and neat cottages have been erected. The streets are broad and level, and are shaded in many places with young trees.

The smelter has four stacks constantly pouring out volumes of smoke, and this means that four large furnaces, with their hot fires, are smelting ores, which are soon reduced into large bars carrying lead and silver. The Helena smelter receives ores and concentrates from all over Montana and Idaho, and has been the means of opening up a number of iron deposits within and out of this county.

About thirty-five miles north of Helena, in the Stemping mining district, is the famous Jay Gould mine, which has paid its owners to date \$365,000 in dividends, all this being paid within the last three years. The town where the mine is situated is named after the mine and has a population of about 300 people. While the Jay Gould is the only mine that has proven to be a bonanza at Stemping, there are many other prospects which give promise of being producers. Jay Gould has his school, an institution that can be found in every hamlet in Lewis and Clark county.

The town of Empire, in the present quiet, owing to the suspension of operations at the Empire mine, which has paid \$70,000 in dividends. While the mine is by no means what it was in the former days, the day, "played out," its ore is of a low grade, but under proper management they can be profitably mined, and the resumption of work there next spring is officially announced.

The Rimini district southwest of Helena about twenty miles distant is a section of the country which has a bright future before it as a mineral producer. Deposits of iron there are very extensive and will be developed when they are needed. In that district vast quantities of granite and building stones which have been sent out in great quantities during the year for building purposes in Helena and several train loads of it have been shipped to Tacoma. The Northern Pacific has a branch road to Rimini on which many tons of these heavy stones have been shipped from the thickly timbered country to their new extensions and Rimini has also supplied the ties for the Montana Central branch to the Barker mining district, running out the Great Falls. The forest fires of the summer destroyed hundreds of acres of this timber.

Just above Helena is situated the once famous town of Unionville, where the Whitcomb Union group of mines are situated and which have produced \$5,000,000 in gold. Last spring an effort was made, and partially completed, to organize a company for the development of these properties, which are believed by some to still be rich below the 600-foot level, at which point the lead was lost. Outside of this group there are many claims which have received considerable attention during the year, and well-informed men state that there is enough ore lying on the dumps to keep a twenty-stamp mill in operation for several years. The Winscott mill of ten stamps, which was built about three years ago is lying idle and there is a project on foot to lease it and transfer it to some locality within easy access of the mines in the Unionville district. The old Sheffield mill of five stamps has run pretty constantly during the year and some very rich ore has been worked in it.

Lewis and Clark county as it appears on the map nearly approaches the shape of a funnel. It contains 2,900 square miles and its greatest width is at the north, where the San river forms the dividing line from Chouteau county. On its eastern border the Missouri river traverses the entire length separating it from Meagher and Cascade counties. Just at the south is Jefferson county, partly hidden from view by a small range of mountains, while the southwestern limits of the city of Helena are on the dividing line of Jefferson county. The main range of the Rocky mountains, the western boundary of the county, and traversing northward the range points gradually toward the west, while the Missouri river continues its course east and north, leaving between them a broad expanse of territory which for farming and grazing lands are not excelled in any country. It is one vast valley where the stock raising, wool growing and the mining industries receive much attention. The mineral wealth of Lewis and Clark is confined to the mountainous districts, which form the outskirts of the county and from which extend in many places placer fields that are scenes of active operation during the summer months.

Prominent among the big ranchers of this county is Hon. Warren C. Gillette, whose land possessions include more than 10,000 acres of choice land upon which over 12,000 sheep, 300 head of fine horses and 5,000 head of cattle roam, while over 2,000 acres are under cultivation and produce every year large crops of grain and vegetables and annually raise an immense crop of hay. This year Mr. Gillette shipped 70,000 pounds of wool for which he received about \$16,000.

Mr. E. Beach is also another large owner of farming land and has his property along the south fork of San river. Like Mr. Gillette he came to Montana in 1865 and has built up a domain for himself and his posterity of which any man might be proud. Mr. Beach has large herds of sheep and cattle, raises a great deal of hay and grain. The Prickly Pear valley has some of the finest farms in Montana and everything is grown on them. Messrs. Schwab & Zimmerman have a beautiful farm of 1,300 acres upon which they raise fruit and vegetables, their potato crop of this year being especially fine. They exhibited recently potatoes from their farm which weighed from three to five pounds each. The Cosmopolitan hotel guests are always furnished with Montana vegetables.

Messrs. Stadler & Kaufman, the well known butchers, have a large ranch upon which they keep large herds of cattle and sheep and raise an immense crop of hay. There are hundreds of ranches in this county of 320 acres and upon each of them are raised crops from which are derived good incomes and the families who reside upon them all are prosperous and happy. The assessed valuation of Lewis and Clark county this year is about \$13,000,000, and the county outside of Helena represents the largest portion of this wealth.

RUTTE IS PROGRESSING.

The Big Camp to Have a Fire Alarm Telegraph System.

RUTTE, Dec. 14.—[Special.]—A special session of the city council was held this evening, as a result of which a contract was let to the Guyner company to put a system of fire alarm telegraph into Rutte. The vote was six for the Gamewell and seven for the Guyner. This closes a long standing and exciting contest.

Fire broke out to-night in a small building in the rear of the opera house, which was used as a store-room by Mrs. Mary A. Butler. The opera house was filled, Minnie Madden's company playing "Feather-brain." The audience stampeded on the alarm of fire, but no one was hurt. The fire was speedily extinguished with a loss of about \$100.

Handsome Christmas Gifts.

This is the glad season when hearts overflow with love and purse strings are opened, and with Christmas so near everyone puts on their thinking cap and wonders what is the best, prettiest and most useful gift to buy and where to buy it. To relieve their anxieties in this particular every lady and gentleman in Helena knows that Santa Bros. is the place to find just what they want. We are prepared to show the handsomest imported silks and dress goods, superb London dyed seal coats, jackets and suits, Alaska sable capes, and numerous valuable articles just the thing for a fine Christmas present. Our assortment of holiday goods, out of which a less expensive gift may be selected, is very complete and we assure our customers and friends that a visit to our mammoth, well ordered establishment this week will richly remunerate them and that they will receive immediate and polite attention. SANTA BROS.

The Shakespearean Festival.

Daniel E. Bandmann's Shakespearean festival began its Montana season in Anaconda Tuesday night and the Standard of that city pronounces it a splendid performance. The following are the subscribers to the festival in this city.

Col. C. A. Broadwater, W. C. Childs, John Steinmetz, Chas. R. Jacquemin, W. F. Lantieri, A. J. Seligman, H. M. Parthen, W. E. Cullen, J. C. Curtin, Guss & Klein, M. Lands, Paulsen, McConnell, Wm. Harrison, G. I. Ringwald, A. J. Kleiner, Teichert & Wick, Greenhouse, Bopp & Co., Bach, Cory & Co., Porter, Muth & Co., J. T. Murphy, John Worth, F. S. Witherbee, Herbert, Nicholson & Co., S. C. Ashby, Schwab & Zimmerman, Stralder & Kaufman, Jos. Davis, Reed & Rinda, Ed. D. Edgerton, J. F. Englehorn, C. Woodridge, M. Reineig.

Fire at St. Peter's Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of St. Peter's hospital, but a few buckets of water effectually quenched the flames and by the time the fire department arrived on the scene only a thin line of smoke arose from the charred roof at the rear gable end. It was caused from a defective flue and was discovered in time to easily be subdued. But had it been otherwise, the result would have been very distressing, indeed, as some thirty patients are now confined there.

Hotel Matters.

Four carloads of furniture for "The Helena" arrived in this city yesterday, consisting of a number of handsome folding beds, carpets, linens and general hotel furniture. The new hotel will be thrown open to the public on New Year's day. Messrs. Willey and Walker, the proprietors, are making every effort to present a first-class hotel to the public.

The proprietors of the Cosmopolitan hotel will, about next February, conduct their hotel on the European plan. They will also add several stories to that part of the hotel now used as the lobby and billiard hall.

Labor Troubles in England.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A heavy fog is prevailing to-day. It was feared, owing to the fact that it was necessary to burn gas during the day, that the supply would not prove adequate, because of the strike of the gas workers. The fears proved groundless. The coal porters at Greenwich struck to-day without giving notice. The company will prosecute. The crews of the colliers have given notice that they will not work on vessels conveying coal for works employing non-union men.

Theatrical People in a Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—This morning a fire broke out in the four-story building, 76 St. Charles street. The upper floor was occupied as a boarding house. In the house were seven members of the McHenry combination and four of Fred Ward's company. The inmates of the building all escaped serious injury except Thomas Peters, the colored cook, and Frederick Ross, of the McHenry company, both of whom were burned and hurt internally. Loss, \$30,000.

Should be Seen.

You should inspect the fact upon your minds that R. S. Hale, this year, as he has always heretofore done for the holidays, comes to the front with a fine assortment of toilet goods and perfumes. The variety of goods containing line toilet sets of every kind and description are beautiful, and should be seen to be admired.

WANT TO SELL.

The Syndicate Which Backed the Wild West Show Anxious for a Settlement.

Promised a Percentage of the Paris Receipts, They Now Want the Money.

The Silcott Steal May Involve Some Well-known Men in Washington—Those Overdrafts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Evening Sun says: There is a syndicate of men in this city who would be pleased to see Buffalo Bill and the accounts of the Wild West show, which has been one of the attractions of the Paris exposition. It is alleged that about a year ago Buffalo Bill and T. C. Crawford appeared on Wall street to organize a syndicate to float the show across the ocean. They wanted \$150,000, and their proposition was the subscribers should receive every night thirty per cent of the gross receipts and be allowed to have an agent to take the money. Among those who were interested in the scheme was Commodore Bateman. He helped them organize the syndicate and induced several friends to subscribe to the pool. There was no haggling over the drafts drawn. Bill went across without any agent to take charge of the syndicate's percentage, and so far, according to the Evening Sun, the syndicate have not received a single cent of the receipts.

Financial difficulties are not suggested as an incentive for the deed. Gowen was in his 44th year. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and was district attorney for Schuylkill county. He was afterwards retained as counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading, and Girard College trust. In 1880 he was chosen president of that company, failed to re-elect, but was re-elected in 1882. Gowen conceived and put into execution a movement against the famous organization known as the "Mollie Maguires." In the trials which followed Gowen was one of the counsel for the commonwealth.

Important Action Taken by the Federation of Labor Yesterday.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At the opening of the fifth session of the American Federation of Labor the report of the committee on constitution was taken up. The friends of a closer union and improved machinery for handling strikes which may occur May 1, were put in full force. Representatives of the International typographical union and a number of painters who come from the central organizations were decidedly opposed to the question of assessments to meet the expenses of that strike.

The following section was adopted by a vote of 51 to 11: The executive council shall have the power and are directed to levy a strike assessment of 2 cents per member on the members of the national and international bodies under the jurisdiction of the federation. Another amendment was adopted giving the executive council the power, upon order of the executive body, to levy strike assessments exceeding two cents per member per week to continue at the discretion of the executive council unless otherwise ordered by a vote of all the national and international unions. In the afternoon the delegates considered the following substitute article and amendment: Any national or international or other body connected with the federation, failing to comply with the requirements of this article within a period of thirty days, shall be suspended, and shall not be reinstated until all arrears are paid in full. The delegates had been instructed to oppose the levying of assessments, shall not be liable to suspension until they have acted on the matter at their next national or international convention. After considerable discussion, the article as amended was adopted, with a provision for a detailed account of the strike for the support of which an assessment is levied on the capita tax was fixed at one-fourth of one cent. After some slight additional amendments it was agreed to. The constitution of the federation was then adopted.

The report of the special committee appointed to consider the attitude of the federation towards the Knights of Labor was then adopted. The federation states its position as follows: The Knights of Labor are a body of men who are not members of the federation and who are not entitled to the rights of members of the federation. The federation will not recognize the Knights of Labor as a body of men who are not members of the federation and who are not entitled to the rights of members of the federation.

A reporter made an investigation in the case of Speaker Reed and discovered it was a fact an overdraft. Reed placed the certificate with the sergeant-at-arms for deposit when the money was due for additional salary as speaker, and authorized the preferment of a draft for the amount on New York. He got the draft, his agency should have been taken to the treasury, the money drawn and the draft procured. It appears, however, the money was not drawn from the treasury and the proper sum was paid Reed. Thus it has the appearance of an overdraft. Adams (Illinois) chairman of the Silcott investigation committee, said his account with the sergeant-at-arms was overdrawn to the amount of \$70; that ex-Speaker Carlisle has overdrawn his account to the amount of \$416; that Reed has overdrawn accounts to the amount of \$19,54. Other overdrafts are also shown.

A reporter made an investigation in the case of Speaker Reed and discovered it was a fact an overdraft. Reed placed the certificate with the sergeant-at-arms for deposit when the money was due for additional salary as speaker, and authorized the preferment of a draft for the amount on New York. He got the draft, his agency should have been taken to the treasury, the money drawn and the draft procured. It appears, however, the money was not drawn from the treasury and the proper sum was paid Reed. Thus it has the appearance of an overdraft. Adams (Illinois) chairman of the Silcott investigation committee, said his account with the sergeant-at-arms was overdrawn to the amount of \$70; that ex-Speaker Carlisle has overdrawn his account to the amount of \$416; that Reed has overdrawn accounts to the amount of \$19,54. Other overdrafts are also shown.

The house committee investigating the defalcation of Cashier Silcott held a session to-day, under the instructions of the house that the committee immediately begin an examination of the laws bearing upon the subject. One of the members of the committee said if it was decided the sergeant-at-arms is the disbursing officer, then the question arose as to how individual deposits and the accumulated salaries of members are to be regarded; while if it should be held the sergeant-at-arms is not a disbursing officer, then the extent of his agency and other vexatious questions remain to be settled. The special committee will probably take further testimony Monday, as some facts have come to light which cast a suspicion of loyalty or fraud on certain transactions had by Silcott with the National Metropolitan bank.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Cardinal Ganglebauer, archbishop of Vienna, is dead.
Marquis de Caix, formerly the husband of Adeline Patti, is dead.
Judge Ambrose H. Monell, of New York, died last night. He was recently implicated as counsel with Sheriff Flack in the notorious divorce case, and it is said his ill health dated from the discoveries of fraud in that case.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

Suicide of a Well Known Railroad Lawyer at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Franklin B. Gowen, the well known railroad official and lawyer, of Pennsylvania, shot himself this afternoon in his room at Wormley's hotel and died almost instantly. The immediate circumstances surrounding the death of Gowen are shrouded in mystery. The last seen of him at the hotel before his dead body was discovered was at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he came down to the dining room to take lunch. He then appeared in excellent spirits. About noon to-day the chambermaid went to the door for the third time, and finding it still locked informed the proprietor, Mr. Wormley, who made an investigation. He looked through the transom, found the floor was the dead body of Gowen and beside him a pistol. Gowen came to Washington on the 9th and has been here ever since. He has been engaged as counsel in some very important cases which have been on his hands before the inter-state commerce committee for several days.

Gowen was born in Philadelphia and was in his 44th year. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and was district attorney for Schuylkill county. He was afterwards retained as counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading, and Girard College trust. In 1880 he was chosen president of that company, failed to re-elect, but was re-elected in 1882. Gowen conceived and put into execution a movement against the famous organization known as the "Mollie Maguires." In the trials which followed Gowen was one of the counsel for the commonwealth.

WILL ASSUR FOR STRIKES.

Important Action Taken by the Federation of Labor Yesterday.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At the opening of the fifth session of the American Federation of Labor the report of the committee on constitution was taken up. The friends of a closer union and improved machinery for handling strikes which may occur May 1, were put in full force. Representatives of the International typographical union and a number of painters who come from the central organizations were decidedly opposed to the question of assessments to meet the expenses of that strike.

The following section was adopted by a vote of 51 to 11: The executive council shall have the power and are directed to levy a strike assessment of 2 cents per member on the members of the national and international bodies under the jurisdiction of the federation. Another amendment was adopted giving the executive council the power, upon order of the executive body, to levy strike assessments exceeding two cents per member per week to continue at the discretion of the executive council unless otherwise ordered by a vote of all the national and international unions.

In the afternoon the delegates considered the following substitute article and amendment: Any national or international or other body connected with the federation, failing to comply with the requirements of this article within a period of thirty days, shall be suspended, and shall not be reinstated until all arrears are paid in full. The delegates had been instructed to oppose the levying of assessments, shall not be liable to suspension until they have acted on the matter at their next national or international convention. After considerable discussion, the article as amended was adopted, with a provision for a detailed account of the strike for the support of which an assessment is levied on the capita tax was fixed at one-fourth of one cent. After some slight additional amendments it was agreed to. The constitution of the federation was then adopted.

The report of the special committee appointed to consider the attitude of the federation towards the Knights of Labor was then adopted. The federation states its position as follows: The Knights of Labor are a body of men who are not members of the federation and who are not entitled to the rights of members of the federation. The federation will not recognize the Knights of Labor as a body of men who are not members of the federation and who are not entitled to the rights of members of the federation.

AN ECCENTRIC SPENDTHRIFT.

He Bought Valuable Articles for the Sake of Destroying Them.

At Fulbeck, near Grantham, has just passed away one of the most eccentric characters that ever lived in that district—William Richmond, says the St. James Gazette. He went out to Australia some twenty-five years ago, and returned home twenty-two years ago with a large fortune. This he put in the bank, and ran on the principal very freely. Among the eccentric acts of the last year of his life, which almost bordered on insanity, were the purchasing of valuable articles and destroying them. A gold watch was snatched up immediately, the back of a silver watch was wrenched off so as to be more convenient for winding up, the straw was taken out of a new mattress for pig bedding, springs taken out of a new easy chair, shelves out of the house for firewood, clocks broken up and thrown away, bread daily burnt on the fire; legs of mutton and sides of bacon were laid in the garden, valuable plants and trees were bought and chopped up. He built a greenhouse and knocked it to pieces. A little pig had refused to be driven up stairs, where a bed had been prepared for it with great care, and its career ended by a blow on the head by a hammer. He died a poor man—in fact, a pauper—and how was buried by the parish.

Haigel-Rowland.

Mr. Adam Haigel, a popular young man of this city will be married to-day to Miss Minnie Rowland, daughter of Albert Nells, of Cannon. The wedding will occur at the bride's residence at 10 a. m. The happy pair will have the best wishes and congratulations of a host of friends. Mr. Haigel will return with his bride to the city this evening.

An Aged But Hardened Sinner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Further complaints are coming in against the 72-year-old Dr. Lewis H. Aldrich, locked up in the Tombs yesterday on the charge of assaulting two 12-year-old girls. This morning six other little girls testified that Dr. Aldrich induced them to visit his office for immoral purposes.

Killed a Woman and Her Child.

EMPIRE CITY, Ore., Dec. 14.—John Gilman, who murdered Mrs. Ethendover and her child, was hanged here yesterday in the jail yard.

OPPOSE WINDOW'S PLAN.

The Champions of the White Metal Not Partial to the Secretary's Scheme.

He Has Not Solved the Problem and They Will Formulate Their Own Plans.

That Northwestern Association the Social Success of the Season—Washington and Montana Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—[Special.]—The ultra silver men, it is claimed, do not take kindly to Secretary Window's silver policy. This developed at the gathering of the northwesterners in the association recently formed. They do not say anything openly, but it is given out in private conversation that it is not what the silver men want or expect. Of course, there are three states that are more interested in silver than in other products, and whose representatives may be said to represent the silver producers. Other states in the association represent a constituency that may be more interested in silver as a medium of exchange rather than as a product. But on the whole, the general trend of sentiment seems to be that Mr. Window has not solved the silver problem to the satisfaction of the representatives of the silver states. There has been talk of executive meetings of the association at which time these matters will be discussed. It is thought best to have them secret, as any open opposition to the policy outlined by the secretary might not be advantageous to the plan the silver men may propose.

It Is a Social Success.

Senator and Mrs. Stewart, of Nevada, entertained the senators and representatives and their wives from those states forming the Northwestern association at the former's room in the Shoreham. The affair was strictly informal, and was highly enjoyed by those participating. Socially considered, the Northwestern association is a great success, and all agree that even if they do not act together in all matters of legislation, good fellowship has been established of a kind that is appreciated. The social stiffness of some of the eastern people chills the new members, but in a society composed wholly of northwesterners there is nothing of that kind.

Patronage of Two States.

The Washington delegation had a conference on Washington state appointments. The many candidates from that state make it very difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and there has been so much other business to look after that the delegation has not given the time to it that is necessary. The appointments are expected soon after the holidays.

Representative Carter is holding down the Montana representation alone. He has an easy time in reaching an agreement and it is only when the appointments are in question that any difficulty is encountered. Mr. Carter is preparing several bills in relation to mining that he will introduce early in the session.

Fixing Out the Boys.

The delegations of the new states have been "doing" the departments to-day and fixing many minor matters for their constituents. Senators Casey and Pierce and Representative Hansbrough, of North Dakota, called on Secretary Noble and had a conference of about an hour. They have secured favorable action of the secretary, who will recommend the immediate appointment of J. A. Perival, of Devils Lake, as receiver of the land office at that place, and Eugene S. Seal, receiver at Bismarck. Perival was at one time county auditor of Ramsey county. He was Hansbrough's political opponent years ago, but lately he has been with the band wagon.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

The democratic senatorial caucus committee to arrange minority representation on the new committees held a meeting at the capital to-day. They completed their work by electing a committee to prepare a list of names of numerous democratic senators, who must be communicated with before the selections are submitted to the caucus the next day. The time county auditor of Ramsey county. He was Hansbrough's political opponent years ago, but lately he has been with the band wagon.

BURIED THE ASHES.

Peculiar Funeral Ceremony Over the Ashes of Dr. John K. Bartlett.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—A peculiar burial ceremony took place here yesterday. Nov. 26, Dr. John K. Bartlett died in Los Angeles, and in accordance with his wish, his remains were cremated. Several days ago Charles Daley, president of the Marshall & Daley bank, received the ashes in a small casket of rosewood. The friends and relatives decided in contravention of the usual practice to bury the ashes, and the funeral was set for yesterday. A number of friends met in the afternoon at the house of Mr. Daley and from there they went to Forest Home cemetery. The casket containing the ashes was neatly draped in velvet. At the cemetery a small grave had been dug and in the box was placed and the earth thrown over it, forming a mound like the others. There were no ceremonies of a religious nature, and, after the interment, the party returned to the city. The grave is in Dr. Bartlett's family lot and a handsome shaft will be erected to mark the spot where his ashes repose. Dr. Bartlett was a native of New Hampshire and died at the age of 76. He came to Milwaukee in '51, immediately after graduating from Yale, and remained here until a few years ago, when he removed to California. He was for years a member of the Medical association and for a time its vice-president.

How the Banks Stand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of \$1,927,000; specie increase, \$21,000. The banks now hold \$2,630,000 in excess of the rule.

High Water at Johnston.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 14.—A flood is threatened and recent rains have swollen the river. Temporary bridges will probably go before night.

AWARDED TO SHEPHEY.

A Rattling Mill of Fifteen Rounds Between Helena and Livingston Fanciest

LIVINGSTON, Dec. 14.—[Special.]—Owing to the delay of a freight train from Helena on which was expected a numerous party from that city, the fight between Frank Shephey, of Helena, and C. H. Clawson, of Livingston, for \$250 a side and gate receipts, and the championship of Montana, did not begin until about 10:45 p. m. The ring was pitched in the middle of the old Foley building, with raised seats at each end and when time was called about 300 spectators, consisting of local sports and admirers of the manly art and a number from Helena, Bozeman, Billings and other surrounding points had assembled to witness the contest. The fight was announced for fifty rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules, with two-ounce gloves. Louis King, of Miles City, was chosen referee. Shephey was seconded by Jack Bernard, of Helena, and Clawson by Jack Taney, of this city. George Hall, of Helena, acted as master of ceremonies. Considerable interest was manifested prior to the fight, as Shephey was well known in sporting circles in Montana, having participated in a number of battles and never having been defeated, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the first round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the fifth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the sixth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the seventh round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the eighth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the ninth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the tenth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the eleventh round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the twelfth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but in the fourth round, while Clawson was a dark horse, never having appeared as a principal in a fight encounter in Montana. Both men appeared in good condition, Shephey stripping at 140 pounds and Clawson at 138, but the latter having a slight advantage in height and reach. Shephey was cool and collected, having nothing to say, while Clawson seemed a little over-confident and eager for the battle to begin.

In the thirteenth round, after the usual handshake, both men retired to their corners, and upon the call of time advanced to the center of the ring. The referee and sparring cautiously for an opening, Shephey made a rush, and after a few exchanges of blows secured the first knockdown. The second and third rounds were rather tame, but